TUESDAY, PEBRUARY 21, 1882.

Amusements To-Day. Abbey's Park Thoutre-To- frient. Academy of Music-Motos Was factor Receptor. Bijon Opera House-To-Repai Midty. leeth's Theatre-Alle Dunnell's Huseum-Br edway and Ma et. Daly's Theatre-Clette. Grand Opera House - Joses Williams. Waverig's Vibbo's Gardon-2 Contrasted Con Baserie's 12th St. Theatre-dam' of Press Haverte's 5th Av. Theatre-"sudragen. Madison Square Garden-Arts, Ball. Modison Square Threaten-Peneralia. San Francisco Ministrels-Broadway and 20th et Stundard Theatre-Patience It alla Theater-Divisions Theatre Consigne - quatter Avereignty Matines Tony Pastor's Theatre-Patience, Nations

Calon Square Theater-the Lights of Lendon Wallack's Theater-Youth.
Windsor Theater-The lunker's Danghter.

A Word to Democratic Legislators. Probably it would be well for the Democrats in the Legislature not to let affairs be exclusively managed by the Kelly-Belden combination. Important subjects will arise during the session which have no relation to party polities. To dispose of these properly will affor a numple opportunities for the exeraise of patriotism and common sense.

The policy to be pursued in regard to the canals must be debated and determined. Wise regulations concerning transportation on the railroads of the State may also be considered and established. The excise laws need thorough revision. The constitutional amendment restricting the authority of in debt is to be submitted to the people or the taxation of corporate property ought to be settled. Conspicuous in a pretty extended list of min a matters which must receive early attention, stand the apportionment of the State for Representatives in Congress and the adoption of efficient means for the

supply of this city with pure water. The Democrate should not allow the trading politicians who now rule the two Houses to dispose of these measures to suit themselves. They are subjects in which the whole people are interested, and the Democracy should take care to make a good record in regard to them. Moreover, as half the usual time of a session has already gone, the real business should commence in carnest.

#### Dawes and Pendleton.

A few days ago the United States Senate listened attentively to an explanation by Mr. DAWES of Massachusetts of his notions about reforming the civil service. The speech was long and clear enough, but the passage in the whole of it most worthy of attention came in the beginning. It was intended by Mr. Dawes to show the need of devising some scheme for the regulation of the anpointing power; but to us it affords a most striking argument against all these plans of fancy legislation:

"The nation has outgrown its own constitutional provisions for appointments to office, and its multiplied functions cannot be much longer administered according to the original plan. Where 1,000 men were enough to carry on all the operations of the Government who is was framed, 100,000 are now required."

Mr. Dawes here says the truth. For the past twenty years, while the country has been under the management of the Republicans the functions of the general Government have been so multiplied and extended that the wise and broad provisions of the Constitution, the "original plan," as Mr. Dawes calls it, no longer cover and direct them. When the Constitution was made, there were a little more than three million people to be governed by it; and now, with a population of tifteen times as many, we have a hundred times as many officeholders.

Through all its long-continued rule, the Republican party has constantly labored to enlarge the powers of the Federal authorities, and to so expand their functions that affairs formerly lying directly under the management of the people themselves should be made subject to the central Government at Washington. By this system, the machinery of government has grown to such vastness, and is applied to such varied purposes, that the number of clerks and other servants necessary to do the work is so enormous as to make some politicians think that the method of their appointment should also be more elaborate and complicated. In the brief sentences quoted above, Mr. Dawgs has more clearly set forth the platform of his party than he could have done by any studied the manner of administration wrought by the Republican party, he in effect disclaims every way for a constant and wider divergence from the scheme of government adopted by the founders of the republic.

The Constitution, as it is, is not flexible enough to allow the Republicans to use the Government exactly as they would like to do; and the Massachusetts Senator feels a need for establishing more widely ramifying regulations than exist at present for the establishment of the ever-increasing host of Republican officeholders.

By the side of the Senator from Massachusetts is found the Senator from Ohio. His scheme for transforming the civil service differs slightly from that of Mr. Dawes, and ante-dates it by a little. Mr. PENDLETON is of Democratic autocodents; he has regularly voted the Democratic ticket, and has represented a Democratic constituency; but he seems much more of an aristocrat than a democrat. Neither his scheme nor that of the present system of centralization and the

monopoly of power in the Republican party. If all the ability and strength devoted to the question how to maintain in the most orderly way the abuses that surround Congress on every side, should be applied to driving out and abolishing those abuses, then the men intrusted with the administration of the Government would no longer chafe under the restraints of the Constitution; and our national affairs would be taken off their present complex and extravagant basis, and conducted according to the simple, patriotic, democratic principles of the Constitution.

# Nearly Nine Hundred Deaths Last Week.

There were nearly nine hundred deaths last week in New York, the exact number being 802. The mortality was greater than that during the week just previous, the one ending with Feb. 11, by 53 deaths, and it was much above the average for the corresponding week of the past five years.

What does this great actual mortality mean? Is the city of New York becoming responding season of 1880 that many people mortality. But we find that the mortality of

been unusually trying. The condition of the city as to cleanliness is not more than ordinarily bad for the winter. The spowfall of a few weeks ago may have helped to tem porarily swell the mortality, but since the reginning of the year there has been a marked increase in the number of deaths weekly in good weather as well as bad. During the week ending with Jan. 14, for instance, the mortality was 779, against 708 for the corresponding week of 1881, and an average mortality for the past five years of 537.

It is true that there is a good deal of smallpox now about as compared with a few years ago, but the number of deaths from it is not large. Scarlet fever is also frequent, but the visitation is not an exceptionally severe one. Neither is diphtheria more than usually prevalent for the season. The list of deaths is made large, in truth, by an increased mortality from the run of maladies

What, then, is the inference we must draw from this increased mortality? It is that the city has been rapidly growing in population during the last two years. There are more deaths in New York this winter because

there are more people here to die. In February, 1872, the population was estimated at one million. The city at that time was more than usually unhealthy. Smallpox was much more prevalent than now. Pneumonia was frequent. Cerebro-spinal fever was almost epidemic, and the fatality from all classes of diseases had increased since the beginning of the year. Yet in the week ending with Feb. 17, 1872, the mortality was only 573, while during the week ending with Feb. 18, 1882, it was 892, an increase of nearly three-fifths.

There is no reasonable way of explaining this great increase of mortality in a season counties, cities, and towns to run themselves | not remarkable for its unhealthfulness except by allowing for an extraordinary growth rejected. Long s anding controversies about of population. The census of 1880 gave us something over twelve hundred thousand inhabitants. The official estimate of the Health Department, based upon the average yearly growth in the past, puts the total up o about 1,263,000 at present.

But that estimate of the population is by no means large enough to account for the comparatively great mortality of this winter, if it is due to the presence here of more people, rather than to any exceptional unhealthfulness of the season. We must raise the estimate to a much higher figure. We must base our calculations of the percentage of mortality on a winter population in 1882 of at least one million and a half, instead of the twelve hundred thousand counted up in the summer

A million and a half is about the total now privately estimated by officers of the Health Department who are best informed regarding the population of the city.

### Cost of the Signal Service.

A resolution of the House of Representa tives calls for the detailed expenditures of the signal service. The object of the mover will not be promoted, even if the resolution should be answered frankly and fully, because the method of making the appropriation is radically wrong. And there will be no cure for this, or for other extravagance, until the system of voting supplies is changed.

Take the present case as an illustration. The usual form for the signal service grant is as follows:

"Expenses of the observation and report of storms by telegraph and signal for the benefit of commerce an agriculture throughout the United States, for manufacture throughout the United States, for manufacture throughout the United States, for manufacture throughout the United States and Commerce and Comm ture, purchase, and repair of meteorological and other penses of storm signals announcing the probable at proach and force of storms; for continuing the estal tions and lighthouses; for instrument shelters; for hire furniture, and expenses of offices maintained for public ports; for maps and bulletins to be displayed in chain bers of commerce and boards of trade rooms and for dis-tribution; for books, periodicals, newspapers, and stationery, and for incidental expenses not otherwise pro-\$375,000

This artful and specious clause was contrived to prevent outside knowledge of the operations of this bureau, and to give the head of it absolute power over the whole appropriation. He might expend the entire sum for any one of the general heads without being called to account. There is no restraining clause nor apecific provision for the different items. They are purposely lumped. so that neither Congress nor the country may see the bills in detail, nor know how the money goes.

Hownare probably devised this loose method, by means of which he stole nearly half of the annual appropriation for several years successively. And what is most remarkable, as proving to a mathematical demonstration the enormous excesses of effort. By his recognition of the change in | these grants, the efficiency of the service was in no way impaired while thus running with half the money given by Congress. On the idea of real reform, and seeks to smooth the | contrary, the reports boasted of great achievements during this time.

Yet, in the face of this fresh experience, extending over the years 1870, 1880, and part of 1881, and others anteceden, to those years, to which the stacute of limitations applies, the present chief of this bureau has the effrontery to ask for the usual \$375,000. Indeed, as the estimates show, he demanded \$400,000, and the Secretary of War struck off \$25,000. There was a sham investigation of this service years ago, but it ended by opening the door to the Howgare and other frauds.

The Signal Service Bureau costs in round numbers eleven hundred thousand dollars every year as now organized, according to the figures of the present estimates, which with a view to deception, are intentionally senttered under several heads. The ingenuity of the departments and of the appropriation seekers in preparing estimates excessis that of the great inventors. They are equal to Mr. Dawes is prompted by a true democratic | any emergency with a plausible device to spirit. Both tend toward a continuance of blind Congress and the committees. Here

For "clerks and messenger " For "expenses of the signal service of the army, the purchase, equipment, and repair of the firbl electric telegraph, eignal equipments and stores," Ac.
For "expenses of the observation and reports of storms," Ar [above quoted] for "construction maintenance, and repair

of military telegraph lines," Ar-500 enlisted men, of whom 150 are sergeanta, Officers and contingencies. Total

If the Committee of Appropriations would bring in their billis, as is done in the British Commons, with every item defined distinctly, or if a rule of the House required that practice, the robbery of the Treasury could not go on as it now does, and prodigality would be at once reduced to a minimum.

But our hope for so simple and so practical a reform is small. There are too many patriots in Congress and outside of Congress interested in general and sweeting appropriations to consent to any change which would cut off their revenues and abolish the more unhealthy year by year? During the rule of Addition, Division, and Silenes. In winter of 1881 the number of denths was so | England the Supply bills are prepared so much greater than that recorded in the cor- that the exact sum necessary for every object is stated, and nothing is left drew alarming inferences from the increased to dangerous discretion. If, by any aceldent or by a change of conditions. the present winter is even higher than that the estimates prove to be incorrect, the error is at once detected, and must Yet everybody knows that this is not an | be explained satisfactorily, or the Minis-

epidemic prevailing. The weather has not differently, but less wisely. We open the bung of the Treasury, and we close up the little loaks with a big spigot.

> Methods of Amending the Constitution. Mr. CAMPBELL P. BERRY, a Democratic Representative in Congress from California, proposes to have the Constitution of the United States amended by the addition of an article in these words:

"SE HOX I. The Legislature of a State shall not vote apon a proposed amendment to the Constitution of th inited States except at a regular session held following an election of the members of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, which election must take place subsequent to the time of submission by Congress or "Ser 2. This amendment shall not take effect until the Ath of March, 1865 "

The purpose of this proposed additional article is indicated in a preamble which declares it to have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution of the United States that the people should be allowed to decide upon any proposed amendment to

that instrument. As we read the Fifth Article of the Constitution, its authors intended that amendments should be submitted to the States as such, rather than to the people as citizens of the United States. They must be "ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in threefourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress." This provision is based on the assumption that the Legislatures may safely be trusted to represent the people of their respective States, whenever called upon to ratify an amendment, whether it happens to have been proposed before or after the members were elected. The method thus established has worked so well in practice that we see no adequate occasion for any change.

If the principle of Mr. BERRY's measure i right, he ought to require an election of both branches of the Legislature subsequent to the proposal of the amendment to be passed upon, whereas he provides only for the election of the branch whose members are most

The best thing Congress can do with the Constitution is to study it and obey it as it is. This will give our Senators and Representatives quite enough to do, without attempting to change it.

Abolish It or Leave It as It Is.

An earnest effort is making in Congress to reduce the internal revenue tax on whiskey and tobacco. If it succeeds, it will diminish the national revenue by nearly fifty millions of dollars a year, but it will none the less keep the entire odious machinery of the internal revenue system, with its four thousand officers and its five millions of dollars of annual expenses, in full force and operation. There will be just as muc' patronage for the Federal Executive to dispense, just as much spying into private business, just as much fraud and corruption as there is now, while the country will lose fifty millions of dollars a year of its present income.

If the repeal or modification of the existing pension laws is not practicable at present and if the paying off of the public debt under the operation of the sinking fund is to go on, the Treasury will need all the revenue it is now getting, if not more.

The whole internal revenue system ought to be abolished, but not tinkered. If it can not be abolished, better leave it just as it la.

In the Senate at Washington, yesterday, the bill placing Gen. GRANT on the retired list of the army was discussed. In the House bills were passed to promote the efficiency of the Life-saving Service and to return the Japanese indemnity fund.

Senator CALL of Florida offered a resolu tion resterday which reads not unlike an endorsement of Mr. BLAINE's Peruvian policy. It recites that it is proper for the Government of the United States to adopt measures to settle venting the dismemberment of the latter; and also that a Congress of representatives from the different North, South, and Central Americas" would be a wise and beneficial measure Congress always seems to have more leisure for delating such resolutions than for attending to the urgent business before it; but it can really afford to let Senator Call's resolution alone till its interference is asked for.

The committee of one hundred and fifty Democratic citizens of Kings County selected to reorganize the Democratic party there have an important work before them, upon the result of which will depend whether Kings County shall resume its place as a stronghold of the Democracy, or whether those disaffected members of the party who have been as driftwood between the two parties shall attach themselves permanently to the Republicans, and thus change the political complexion of the county. The reorganizers should see that the right of management of the party is returned to the people in fact as well as in form It is their duty, not only to give the Democrats an opportunity to enroll and then to secure for them honest primaries based upon the enrollment, but to start as far as is possible a popuar movement to take party management out of the hands of the political parasites who are killing that upon which they thrive. In a community so apathetic about its own affairs as is Brooklyn, this task is difficult; but if, when the books are thrown open, the benchmen of ward bosses put down their names, and flusiness men, who, though Democrats, scatter their votes at an election because not satisfied with their party ticket, are not enrolled, then the reorganization is a farce, and the bosses have a mortgage upon the party which they can foreclose at will. If the Democrats of Brooklyn, especially all those who have acted with independence in the past, will now enter their names on the party roll and act in concert to reform the party, the bosses will be swept into obscurity; but as long as the voters farm out their political privileges to professional politicians, they must suffer. Our advice to Brooklyn Democrats now is this; Build up firmly; trust no foundation but the rights of the people.

The Chicago Tribune opposes the reduction of the whiskey tax to 50 cents a gallon, because this would reduce the revenue by \$25,000,000 about what the Tribune considers the proper price of a new mayy. Since 1867 about 2286, 000,000 have been expended on the pavy. That is, it has cost about \$20,000,000 a year, stealings included, to wear our old navy almost entirely out. At that rate, to make a new mavy with Smon Rousson as manager of the appropriations would probably take anywhere from one hundred to five hundred millions. The Tribine had better postpone building the navy until the time when Secon Ropeson can have nothing to do with it, and meanwhile advocate the extinction of all internal taxation.

The proposition laid before the House Committee on Coinage by Mr. HUTCHINS in favor of stablishing a new mint in New York instead of enlarging the present one in Philadelphia. at an expense of four hundred thousand dellars for the land alone, has one interesting feature in its suggestion that the proper place for this new mint would be Governor's Lound. It is certainly true that a mint could there have plenty of ground for building, without costing a dollar, the land already belonging to the Gov ernment. In the next place it could use the carrison there as its guard, whereas now the Philadelphia Mint costs \$14,000 a year for its guards alone. Finally, it would have the adcentage of being on an island with the inter vening space commanded by artiflery, and, if necessary in case of sadden attack, by the war especially unhealthy season. There is no try must answer. Here we do things | vessels of the navy yard to protect its trens-

ures from a sudden, combined attack. Possibiv some drawbacks may be suggested in this de tached and insular situation; but, so far as the matter of expense is concerned, the advantages of a site that will cost nothing, and a saving of the entire expense of guarding, as well as the ability to instantly double or trebte the guards, are obvious. Mr. HUTCHINS also argues that as the Philadelphia Mint and the Assay Office in

this city could be sold for \$1,600,000, this would

be enough, or nearly enough, money to rebuild

and enlarge both on Governor's Island.

The Buffalo Courier still desires some information regarding the removal of Gen. Ross-CRANS from the command of the Army of the Cumberland in the autumn of 1863. The facts we have repeatedly published, but there is no objection to publishing them again. Shortly after the removal of Gen. ROSECHANS, Mr. C. A. Dana, then Assistant Secretary of War, was informed by the Hon, Enwis M. STANTON, then send of the War Department, that the measure had been decided upon by President LINCOLN in consequence of a letter or letters written from Chattanooga by Gen. J. A. GARFIELD to the Hon. S. P. CHASE, then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Stanton did not say that in this letter or letters from Gen. GARFIELD to Mr. CHASE, the removal of Gen. ROSECRANS Was recommended or desired; but that the condition of affairs at Chattanooga, as represented by Gen. GARFIELD, was such that the President and Mr. Chase both agreed in their conclusion that the measure was necessary. Mr. Dana never saw the letter or letters from Gen. Gan-FIELD of which Mr. STANTON spoke; and he has

That the Metropolitan of Moscow should have given offence to the Czar by advising him to quit the seclusion of poltroonery, which injures national traditions, is comprehensible. The Czar's first impulse to dismiss the Metropolitan was checked when he learned that this act must have the sanction of the Holy Synod. A Czar of All the Russias who himself is really a prisoner of state, and who cannot even punish the insolence of the holy Metropolitan, is a queer specimen of an autocrat in succession to

no other knowledge on the subject than that

derived from Mr. STANTON's statement, except

that on one occasion Mr. Lincoln, in conver-

letter or letters as having been received.

If it be true that Mexico declined to send delegates to Mr. BLAINE's Congress, on the ground that it was beneath her dignity to accept no greater representation than was ac-corded to the very small States that were also invited, an inkling is given of the troubles that would have surrounded that project at the start. Another striking fact, relating to the supposed utility of this Congress, is that last onth Guatemala offered to concede outright to Mexico the disputed region which the latter claimed. Mr. BLAINE had written to our Minister in Mexico, putting the position of Gunte-mala on this boundary question with his accusomed vigor, and suggesting that the United States might act as mediator. Very likely, also, he had relied on this dispute as one of the subjects which might seem to justify his proposed international Congress. And now Guatemala, after his forcible setting forth of her claims, has quietly abandoned them all, of her own

A reminder of the terrible cost of efforts for the satisfaction of geographical curiosity over the polar regions, is given by the fact that Lieut. DANENHOWER was made both blind and crazy by his sufferings on the Jeannette expedition. Fortunately he has recovered his reason, and his general health is being restored.

## HOW THE MOVEY GOES.

The Government Printing Bureau's Waste-Making Books for Junk Shops. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- The Deficiency bill shich was driven through the House last Saturday contained some extraordinary items.

The most remarkable of them all was that of \$400,000 for the public printing, and Mr. Hiscock, Chairman of the Appropriations, admitted that that sum was only half of what had The reckless manner in which legislation on this subject is conducted cannot be too severely | the powers who were her natural allies, and inrebuked. Members rise in the House every session, make windy speeches, complain of the

abuses, and do not pretend to find a remedy. They go on and vote for printing without the least check, after having made these "efforts" for buncombe, as if the surplus in the Treasury was inexhaustible, and the first duty of a member of Congress was to spend it. The public printing now costs over two millions a year, and more than haif of that large sum, which represents the interest on flity millions of four per cent, bonds, could be saved

by any proper system of administration, withnching the service in the least degree. The indefensible prodigality and wilful waste are what consume the people's treasure in this branch of the public service

Look at the manner of doing the work. In the first place, both branches of Congress order printing indefinitely. There is a joint committee, to be sure, which pretends to supervise these orders, but no substantial control is exercised. They give out the contracts for paper, and the more printing is authorized,

exercised. They give out the contracts for paper, and the more printing is autherized, the more paper is consumed. Behind the contracts and their fulfilment lies a secret.

A slight difference in the quality and the weight of the paper might make a large difference in somebody's pocket at the end of the year. And the fact is undoubted that many of the public documents contain paper of different qualities, while the belief obtains that this experience is not at all accidental. Who is the gainer cannot be positively asserted, but the Frinting king, in and out of tongress, could shed a good deal of light on this interesting point.

Independent of Congress, all the departments are allowed to order whatever printing and binding they may require. A nominal limitation provides no restraint whatever. They go on carring nothing for the pretended restriction. How this privilege is abused a single illustration will make known. A late Secretary of State was so much enamored with his own work that he ordered one hundred sets of the diplomotic correspondence during his whole term sometimes two volumes in a year, to be bound in the best may a volume. If he had put his hand into the Treasury and stolen that money the crime would have been exactly the one be committed. Yet he was a "Fremier!"

There is a private printing office attached to the Treasury to the Interior, and to the Pest Office Departments, and to the restricts, and the correspondence of the highest confidence, are printed at the Government office.

There are nearly two thousand employees condeted with the coining establishment.

office.

There are nearly two thousand employees connected with the printing establishment, many of whom are not there, and sometimes most discreditably, by members of Congress as an offset for their votes. This patronage is one of the causes of the loose expenditures, for which there is no check but a sound public opinion brought to bear on the offenders. A very large part of the tecoments published by Congress find their way into the name shops and paper manufactories as waste material. by Congress find their way into the link suchs and paper manufactories as waste material. The moto valuable publications which do not go into the lands of vigilant members, who are on the bokent for all their rights, are procured by a fing and soid at energous profits. This could not be done without collabors on the part of certain efficials, who have shared in the spoils and grown righ. spells and grown rich.

Propositions are now pending before the Committee on Frinting of the House alone which are estimated to cost over one and a quarter million of dollars. This squandering comes from the towernment assuming to carry on a trade in which it should have no part. If the printing office were raised to the ground, and the whole machinery and type were thrown into the Potenna, it would be positive economy. Will no member of Congress propose a remedy for such barefaced stealing? polis and grown rich.

Beecher Visiting a Low Resort of Vice in

for such bare faced stenling?

From the Herold's Report of his Sunday's Service. "When I was in Paris I went to hell," said Mr. Bescher yesterlay morning. He sast consequition held its breath during the panes of a simulate that fol-lowed then be continued. With my companions, that heard of the Jardin Mahille, a serf of garden to which the courte-man force at night, and where tertamy cit. ters traveling from also be to look at them as there ask and tank. I can there uses but had a time as a there were nails and tank. I can there men such as I mere smaller from the property of making from and if ever I can hell in the form of has it was in the faces of some of those men. They were faces unterly devoid of geodiese, sentiment and conscience. They looked like burnious crater—there wasn't any soul in them. THE DANGERS OF CIVILIZATION.

Gladetone's Humiliation of England - Bis marck Dictating to All Europe.

LONDON, Feb. 8 .- The result of the proceedings in Parliament on the opening night has filled the Conservatives with delight and exultation, while their opponents are proportionately depressed. There can be no question that the defeat of the Government on the first night of he session by a majority of fifty-eight must exercise a certain moral effect upon the country, and have a tendency to intensify the reaction which is setting in against the Government. This is visible in the result of the recent elections, and the seating of eleven new Conservative members last night inspired the Conservatives with a certain sense of hope almost amounting to triumph, which cannot fail to make itself felt at all events during the early stage of the session.

There are symptoms that they are regovering their confidence, and the recent blunders of the Government in their Eastern policy is calculated to increase this sentiment. The lame reply which Lord Granville made last night to Lord Salisbury in explanation of the Egyptian embroglio and the unfortunate joint note which has placed England in the humiliating position she now occupies render it apparent that when the matter comes to b fully discussed in the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone will need all his ability to bull the country into an approval of the recent ministerial blunders. The question is so simple that it only needs to be fairly and concisely stated for even the dense British public to appreciate the contrast between the policy which was be queathed to the present Government by Lord Beaconsfield, and that which his successors sation with him, casually referred to such a have thought fit to pursue. The effert of the radicals now is to make it appear that they inherited the present complications in consequence of the late Government having initiated the policy of the Anglo-French financial control in Egypt; but the underlying fallacy in this must be apparent to any one not blinded by party considerations.

When Lord Benconsfield invited the French

to become associated in administering the finances of Egypt, England was in close alliance with Germany, Austria, and Turkey, France was in secret intensely suspected and disliked by Germany, and the feeling was reciprocated by France. Austria was indifferent to the latter country, and its policy was, by the force of circumstances, controlled by Germany, while Turkey was the obedient servant of the other two as the only friends she had in Europe. It was easy then, when England had agreed with Germany and Austria upon the policy she wished to pursue in Egypt, to compel the Sultan to use his authority as suzerain over the Khedive to enforce compliance with the wishes of England; and it was no danger to the latter for France to be associated with her, as she would be unable to resist a policy suggested by England, backed by Germany and Austria, and put into effect by Turkey. The recognition which was thus established of the Sultan's authority over the Khedive flattered the vanity of that potentate and hence there was no difficulty in the dethronement of the late Khedive, the nomination and appointment of the present, and the establishment of the foreign system of control. Nor would there have been any difficulty, on the part of the English members of that system, in supervising the Government of Egypt in the way which England thought best, irrespective of the wishes of France upon the subject.

When, however, the Consernative Government was overthrown, the first act of Mr. Gladstone was to use insulting expressions in regard to Germany, and especially in regard to Austria, for which he was obliged to apologize. Thus he disturbed the entente cordiale which Lord Beaconsfield had with so much care cemented between England and those countries, and dissolved all special connections with them. Next he went on to drive the Sultan nearly to frenzy by the Duleigno demonstration, by the threats to confiscate the revenues of Smyrna, and by the pressure which forced him to cede Thessaly to Greece, At the same time he offered to France, the great rival to England in the Mediterranean. assurances of a desire to cooperate with her in a joint Eastern policy. Having in this way allenated, as much as possible, England from vited Russia to advance to her heart's content in central Asia, and France to carry out her own purposes without remonstrance in North Africa. the Government wind up by sending a joint note to the Khedive, threatening him with violence if he does not do what he is told by England and France, forgetting altogether that these powers have no right to address joint notes to the Khedive except through his master, the Sultan, and that it is a direct insult to the latter thus to ignore his authority and su-

Under these circumstances the Sultan naturally appeals to Prince Bismarck, who instructs Austria, Italy, and Russia, which are practically just now not in a position to act independently of him, even if they wished to do so, to join him in a joint note to the Sultan informing the latter that they intend to maintain his position relatively to the Khedive; in other words, giving him to understand that if he likes to defy England and France in Egypt he will be backed by all the rest of Europe. This assurance the Sultan conveys to his agent, Arabi Bey, nominally the head of the national party in Egypt, and Arabi Bey, with virtually all Europe at his back (excepting England and France), goes to the Khedive and tells him to turn out his Cabinet and replace it by one of his (Arabi Bey's) nomination, of which he is a member and the controlling influence; and the Khedive is so well aware of his own impotency that he incentiaently does Arabi Bey, meantime, consoles the Angle-French agents in Fgypt with civil speeches, which mean that the time has not yet quite come to turn them out of the country. and there the matter stands at this moment. But the indications are clear that Arabi Boy means to control the Government of Egypt, and to leave the Anglo-French agents such a shadow of authority that their presence will become a farce, and that they will have no alternative, if they wish to save their self-respect, but to go. If, however, the Sultan desires to prolong the situation, and fears that Arabi Bey may play his own game more than is convenient, Turkish troops will be sent to Egypt to control everybody, and these troops will virtually be under the orders of Bismarck. Except for the name of the thing, they might as well be Germans, so complete is German ascendancy at the Palace at Constantin ple just now. It is impossible not to admire the skill with

which the German Chancellor has revenged himself upon the British Prime Minister, and placed his heel more firmly upon France, while has interposed his authority as paramount in the country in which England and France thought they presented a monopoly of inflaence. It is competured that his next step will be to make an arrangement by which the Sul-tan will be otherwise compensated, and to deguarantee as in the case of Belgium, having a German Prince as its ruler. It will be remembered that the Prince of Roumania and the Prince of Bulgaria are both German princes nominated by him; and there is certainly so far as Europe is concerned nothing to prevent his putting another on the throne of Ferypt, for Italy, Russia, and Austria would all consider it a far more desirable solution of the question than the joint or separate predominance of either Engine I or France. When we think that prior to the Berlin

onference, when Prince Bosmarck actualty offered Egypt to England to annex or do what she liked with, and no power was then in a position to object, some idea may be formed of the change of position of England on the chessboard of European politics since that date Lord Benconsfield and many members of the then Cabinet were strongly desirous of availing themselves of this epportunity, but Lord time, could not be prevaried upon to accept it. Not only will it never occur again, but there can be little doubt that England will but there can be little doubt that England will but there can be little doubt that England will be manufacture of these cheap wines.

be forced to abandon any exceptional position in Egypt, and that, although four-fifths of the shipping which passes through the Suez Canal is British and it is her highway to her Indian possessions, she must submit to be placed, in reference to the canal, on the same footing with every other nation, unless she is prepared to go to war with all Europe to retain her exclusive privileges. If she is saved from this consummation it will be by the chapter of accidents, and in spite of the blunders of her states

It is just possible that the Russian Government will be unable to restrain the Slavophil tendencies of the people; that the Herzegovin ian insurrection may bring the Austrians and Slave into such forcible collision that the two great powers themselves may be drawn into war. Of course if Russia and Austria are dragged into hostilities, or if the insurrectionary movement spreads through Turkey and brings down the Ottoman empire by the ears, it is not possible to predict what might not arise out of the chaotic condition of things thus produced. There is a more powerful Disposer of events than even the great German Chancellor

A Mixed Ticket for 1882.

For Governor, ALONZO B. CORNELL of Tompkins. For Lieutenant Governor, Jone Kally of Tammany Hal

## The Count Ring and Its New Allies.

From the Albany Argus.

Mr. Belden of the firm of Belden & Denisor required and received the attention of the officials who effected Gov. Tilden's plans, to carry out the laws and the opinion of the State, first to destroy the powers of the Canal Ring, and secondly to make them disgorpe With his partner he was made a defendant in suits brought by the State. The suits were tried before three rightness, as referees. The referees heard the facts as a jury of just men hears them, and on the facts they mule their verdict. It was that Messrs, Belden & Denison had received nearly \$400,000 from the State, to which they were not entitled, and which they should be made pa back. The amount represented overcharges made and overpayments received. Mr. Belden is a frank and he amount was beyond value received by the State, or egitimate profit earned by him, he always maintained at the law was inadequate to deal with the subject and that he had successfully committed a theretofor inprohibited offence. Whether this was the case or no as never determinable, and it did not affect the moral quality of the act, or palliate or lessen the material less of the State.

The administrations of Govs. Tilden and Robinson

were marked by the establishment as evidence, and by verdict on the evidence, of the fact that the \$80,000 ought to be put back in the State Treasury, and that it had come out of it wrongfully. The question of the pos-sibility of recovery remained for Gov Cornell's adminis tration to achieve or defeat. Gov. Cornell's numination and election had been powerfully advocated by Mr Bel-den, in ways which must have made a hole in the \$400,000, of which the wrongful getting was proved, and of which the restitution was in issue. The Cornell administration, through the action of the State Law Department, elected to take a course which jeopardized the power of the State to recover what concededly belonged to it, and what was in the coffers of Mr. Belden, and as deliberately refused to take the course which, in the conviction of the lawyers who best knew and could best try the matter, and in the equal apprehension Mr. Beiden, would have insured the State's ecovery and made Mr. Belden whole sum. Instead of complying with the direction of he General Term, and with the desire of the lawyers who knew and had won the case, and having a rehear ing by a jury on the facts, a single error of method hav ninistration appealed from the General Term, and therebeforfeited the right to retrial in case the Court form ought to have been complied with. One cannot appeal against retrial, and, on being defeated, get retrial. Neither a State nor a child can eat its cake and have it too. The Court of Appeals decided, as Mesers Fairchild. onmaker, Paige, Hand, and Hale, as legal represen tatives for the State, under Govs. Tilden and Robinson had foreseen, would be the case. That court sustained been appealed from the direction of the General Term

should have been accepted, and a rehearing should have been had, whereby resitution would have been enforced Thus, by electing to take the wrong course, Gov. Cor. nell's administration left Mesers Belden & Denison in undisturbed possession of the \$660,000, of which the mal on the facts never distrated in its accuracy as matter of truth, and never to be disputed as a matter of history, had shown the State to have been fraudulently deprived. Not even a State can gain its case when its loy. Cornell's administration did.

That is what the lawyers elected with, and as a part of, effort of Mr. Beiden to make the State pay him \$100,000 as an incident and offset to the State's effort to make him discorpe the \$400.000, but the sdo was a shain, just as the attempted offset was an experiment at audacity not have lost the State the \$400,000 unit. No lawyer afforded them outside the barrocks for obtaining a year in practice need have lost the State the State the State with if retrial had been taken. No lawyer what ever could have avoided losing the State the \$400,000 that his men would fire if police or annoyed by the mon case by the wrongful, the manufestly wrongful, course which was deliberately taken. If Mr. McCarthy desires o justify Mr. Belden's agency between Messrs. Kelly and facts which explain the \$10,000 reasons why Mr. Belden prefers dov. Cornell to Mr. Tilden, or to Mr. Robinson, people of New York pass on the spectacle of Mr. Belden I Mr Kelly, check by jowl with Gov. Corne work of dovetailing Tammany Hall and the Republican party. And as Mr. McCarthy has made the case of Belden, we have obligingly shown what the case of Mr.

Every Year-A Correction. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the adtraftly conducted poetical column of the Sunday Scs. notice to-day the poem "Every Year" with my name attached and credited to the Huston Register Much as I might wish to be the author of one of the best and sweetest posms in the language. I hasten to state that my best friends have never imagined I could write positive and that the author of the sum referred to it the remerable for Albert Pake of Washington. I quoted from the posm in a recent memoria, address in the remark, and probably this may a count for the decister's mistake as to authorship. Jakes W. Corket. New York, Feb. 19.

# A Nut for Senator Inguille to Crack.

To the Epitor of The Sun-Sic: If the penon is due as under a contract, as tien furnits says and I believe it is true, what was the centract ! Until the end of the war the Pension statute provided 29 per month as the extreme limit for total disability. To that extent it was a statutable contract. "Serve me," said life from one cent up to Met per mouth, as you may be disabled. All other provisions were retraspective and not claimable as per arrequent made prior to enlis-ment, so the Senator proves too much for his position, in effect destroys it. Classic large

# Jennie Westbrook's Imprisonment.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sic: It may be law but it is not justice to send a poor cirl to prison for sex months only for wearing toy of clothing and stricing committee an honest living while hundreds of sneaks are

# Raising Ladgers by Steam

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : By the use of steam amplied from butters attached to the fire tracks, these terms as though halders 160 feet long could be assed against a mering butters, and exercise such anthers are besief for the fall butterings in New York fire emphysics over your but then they make it hands for they see a pre-accurately and but then they make it hands but they be a fire emphysics. It is

Yes, Directly Back of the Orchestra Seats. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you of ron a constant realer into microw morning a local country pair of the pit so called was ever located down and with real Old Bower; Theatre Han Laus

#### Protection for American Wine Growers. Emilia the asinte Deminerati

"Of intervents an inverse importion of American champagnes has been thrust upon the market the time being made by the quick process of forcing gas not said to comparison with the prices demanded by the saig to comparison with the prices demanded by the unre wince. Now, we makers of pure stones domained at we and the consumers shall be profested from those inputs which at the thick indee of the language has the store domained has the price and the porter of the consumers and the constant of the constant of

offer particular of a marrow replied the wine maker. Last the temperature of a marrow rate to be imposed in gas a horizon of the marrow rate of the markers of the free marrow rate of the marrow rate of t

"Are these impure charquagues injurious to the Zon-

#### SUNBEAMS.

-Cetywayo is expected in England in May, -The ratable value of London is just wice that of Ireland

-The French Minister of Fine Arts has

-In proportion to population, Italy has, strange to say, more shoemakers than any other cotry in Europe. Sweden has fewest.

-Cannes, Hyeres, Nice, and, more lately, Ajaccio have become serious rivals of Paris in a winter. Soft breezes and sunshine prove very attracti -A subscription is to be raised for M: Edwin James, formerly an eminent member of the British bar, and subsequently admitted to the bar

-The American Register says that a liber lous Austrian fournalist was lately actually made to eat his own words, being threatened with hanging unless to devoured his paper

-The London Lancet says that there is absolute unanimity among medical men, whatever the rother views on the drink question, that spirits, wine, or beer should only be taken with food.

-The new Jesuit school at Canterbury, England-transferred from St. Genevieve, Paris-bas already 100 pupils, and there are so many applications that it is proposed to greatly enlarge the structur -Among the rejected candidates for the office of Chief Constable for Birmingham, in the place of Major Bond, at a sainty of £700 a year, was Lord St.

Leonards, grandson of the tamous Lawyer Sugden -The London Directory of Directors for 1882, shows that one gentleman is chairman of ten-companies, and a director of five more. Other people have from ten to sixteen companies against their names -The Lutheran congregation at Elmhurst, III. gave their paster, the Rev. F. W. Boeber, a choice '-tween resignation and a trial for habitual drunkenness,

card playing on Sunday, and lying He resigned —Gen. George McDonald is called the "father" of the English army. He is in his both year, and entered the servi e in 1800. He fought in the war of 1812, and was three times wounded at Waterloo. Al-miral Robert Loney of the British navy entered the service in 1797. -British Guiana, which is now without a

Governor, would like Sir Anthony Musgrave, present Governor of Jamaica, who married an American wife The salary is less than he now receives, but the people would be ready to pay considerably more to s really able man. -Second marriages by Hindoo widows are

steadily increasing, two of these ceremonies having been celebrated tast mouth in Bombay and Calcutta, while a third will take place this mouth in Labors. At the Calentia wedding the bride had been married at 7 years old, and became a widow six months later. -A correspondent, writing from Jamaica to a leading Loudon paper, says that the hill chinate of Jammica is almost perfect. Society is very sociable, and living, except butchers meat, excellent and very cheep;

servants the same viz. a really good cook \$2 s we be waiter ditto, groom ditto. Imported articles from Pag land are sold very low. -In the new London hansoms, which are roomy, and into which three passengers can be put, there are to be found small looking glasses, trays for cigar sales, and matches. Some drivers go further, and supply rugs to cover the legs of their fares, and others have small clothes brushes for the passenger to brush

-After ten years' debate, the German Legislature has decided to create a permanent Parliament House, on a scale worthy the nation, on the Königa Platz, a little to the north of the Brandenburg Gate, and not far from the end of the Unter-den landen. The comwill be about \$2,500,000 for the site and \$4,700,000 for the building. Funds for the purpose are already at the disposal of Parliament

-The thumb in China is regarded as a better means of identification than the face limit. Ceretial vagabonds are not photographed for a rogues gallery. as in this city, but their thumbs are smeared with laing black and pressed down upon a piece of paner, thus for nishing a rude impression, which is carefully kept in the police records. A face may be altered, say the Chir but a thumb never changes.

-The Italian Minister of Public Instruction intends to propose to Parliament the reconstruction of the Pautheon in its original form, and that it shall be destined to contain the tombs of the Kings of Italy, just as the Basilies of Superca, in Turin, contains those of the Kings of Savoy. In the centre a statue of Victor Emanuel would be erected, the expense to be defrayed by a vote of five million frames.

-The breed of Russian horses known as Ortoffs are much extremed in England now as carriage eves, and show high breeding, no doubt an Arable cross The horses have more weight than the English and are mostly dapple grays and blacks. Mr. William C. Winans, the American millionaire, residing at Brighton, bough seven pairs of these borses at great prices, and in the trive from there to London passed all goers.

-There is a great deal of descrition among troops in Ireland. Three men belonging to the Thirty first Light Infantry, charged with deserting from the Buttevant Barracks, County Cork, told the maristrates that they were no foncer uning in remain in freland in be posted with brighlats, and that every facility was change of clothing and getting away by steamer. The commanding officer at Limer ex warned the magistracy

-In 1870 the ordinary receipts of the city of Paris amounted to 172,000,000 frances in return numbers, or about \$54,500,000. In 1872 they had risen to into \$50,000,000, in 1874 to 272,000,000. in 1875 to 204,000,000; in 1871 and the following year he figure oscillated between 215(14)500 and 244,54000, in idTathe receipts were 225,033,034, in the 240,000,000, and in 1880, 250,000,000 frames or \$51,000,000 the budget estimate of 237,000,000 frames for the current

year is, therefore, certain to be largely exceeded. -Sir Arthur Phayre, writing from the Residency at Barota in 1874, said. "Last year | found that Bajpootana, and all that country to the perfect part of Gujerat, Cutch, Ac., were interally such al opium. It is now given even to the children in had tann. In fact, the evil is fearfully on the increas, and t is painful to see the moral as well as the physical effect upon all classes in the opining rewing sphereof the country, and, indeed, wherever it can be had clear. The agitation mean this trade is now red but in Lender

-Henry Sullivan, a miner of Leadville, lived alone and owned a large steel trap for catching bears. The trap had him open in his but for a long to and had become rusty sullivan, in trying to shot harmered it, and carclessly putting his foot on the spring at closed the teeth clutching him just above the ankle. He nearly familed from poin, and after sen efforts to pull the justs open, he linklus found a heavy wrench within reach, and finally succeeded to mes-rew ing the builts of the trap, and his log was released. His

foot will probably have to be amputated. The parish church of Carlsruhe has sol! its famous colden challed to Baron Bothschild of Fracts fort for \$12,881. It is a unique specimen, of cachie chape, enamelled and ornamental with precious stock. On its foot is a cross in brilliants and the Metternich cont of arms. Undermeating the inscription. Adolebra Wolff dictios Metternich Decamus spirs are Anna 1987. It was presented by the Grand Duke Carl Friedrich, as whose successor the present Grand Dake and the firm caused an expense of several hundred (mosani) marks. The giver little rechonsi that it would pass to a few

- A Paras correspondent writes: "Even among women tere it is unusual to that complete one cancer of matters disancial however low down for eight as one may look on the social ladder. Pensant women who can scarcely read know york well what the Funds mean and the great object of their lives is to invest their as-ings to the best possible at minate. The bosonies of for husband with her commet, and is often the te world given ay to weelers mill fitted the have weller to other market."

Ministry succeeds Ministry in France Aur-line school cays that those who load the republic aught to pray for the prescriation of the Comto de Chambord thanks to this legitimate presumer to the throne of for a XVI, that the other pretenders are kept at a distance. There are moments of discouragement when en in the lot of Holland, or even of train recycle much 10% their eres toward the Course de Paris or the 10 d'Anniale But the Courte de Chambert is there The place is token. Notedly exemples it it is true, but it is the a seat at a theatre and if are not; its place he set into it the beautiers would nested the bit in the interest would nested the interest works at

A man was once before the late A due Rent of Name on a charge of harm, Sorgian was a tered a lumber units camp and such a electric a 4 money. The witness for the those country terms of A be saw the presumers head right and and such filtrest through an opening be had made in the microse that to make not a run. If himsen the Lore least the larger part of him. The feet we well as the bend must have been within the class of what went reduced the large to retain a width tool goods to the est a which the englance would married and the Judge senten of the arm, shoulder, an I ? the State prison for two years. The personer make to